## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Ceneva Arbitration Court Reassembled in Session.

Protracted Proceedings, but Still Secret-The American Argument Before the Tribunal-England's Case Analyzed in a Masterly and Effective Style—The Belligerent Rights Recognition, Queen Victoria's Proclamation and Continued Bad Faith to the Close of the War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, August 21, 1872. The members of the Court of Arbitration for the tiement of the Alabama claims case between the day at noon, and, at a quarter to four in the aftercon, adjourned until Friday, the 23d inst. o ,'s', No information has yet been given to the public, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A lengthy summary of the arguments of Messra. Faite, Evarts, and Cushing before the tribunal is ublished in the Swiss Times.

#### THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT.

[From the Supplement to the Swiss Times.] We present to our readers an abstract of the gument before the Court of Arbitration by which the American government support their case, and which is offered by Messrs. Cushing, Evarts and Valte, the distinguished counsel of the United Whatever may be the decision of this Tribunal, this argument will be an enduring monunent of the ability and research of its authors:-

Part first comprises introductory remarks setting forth that by the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington it is provided that the agent of each arty shall deliver to the Court a written or printed argument showing the points and reference of evidence upon which his government relies. In accordance with this provision Messrs. Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts and M. R. Waite received instructions to prepare the argument to be presented. volumes of proofs which have been presented

The volumes of proofs which have been presented with the case and counter-case, it is assumed, present not only all the materials necessary or useful for the complete intelligence and just determination of the great controversy, but have in a measure reduced the disputation between the parties within definite and established limits. Counsel say that to ascertain these limits, verify them and to confine the subsequent discussion rigidly within them is the leading purpose of the present argument; the second part contains an exposition of the origin, history and nature of the pending controversy between the two countries.

When the freat social and political interests heveloped by the institution of slavery carried their popular agitations beyond the bounds of obedience to the laws and loyalty to the government of the United States it was not long before a great population, occupying a large territory, was drawn into an armed insurrection.

The principles of the law of nations recognize the necessity which the vigor and magnitude of rebel hostilities may imnose upon the government of a nation and attribute to it a resort to its belligerent powers in such case.

Other nations are, manifestly, no parties to the

becomite; and cannot become such parties to the confict, and cannot become such parties unless by choice, which is intervention; or their actual course, foreing upon their notice such questions as specifically arise for solution.

The effect of intervention is unequivocal. If attempted in aid of the rebels, against the sovereign, it is officious, and may be unwelcome. If in aid of the rebels, against the sovereign, it is not stains row intervention in the condict between two Powers. It would shock the moral sense of civilization to speak of the United States as standing neutral between the Commune of Paris, and the government of France.

In the first moments of the conflict, and when its confinement as a domestic rebellion within the territory of the United States as standing neutral between the Commune of Paris, and the government of France.

In the first moments of the conflict, and when its confinement as a domestic rebellion within the reritory of the United States was successfully engaging the attention of the naval strength of the yovernment, Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain as standing neutral between free Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain as standing neutral between free Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain and the Bepoy rebellion in India, or of Great Britain in India, or of Great

untary. It was not required in the least, in reference of Great Britain to the United States. The existence of a civil war within the territory of a nation certainly does not call for a proctamation from other Powers that they do not espouse the cause of either party to this domestic strife.

mestic strife.

Belligerent Rights.

Bo long as the rebellion remained unaccredited with belligerent rights all maritime warfare in its hame would have borne the legal character of piratisal violence and robbery. With professed pirates there is no state of peace. Lord Stowell says:—They are outlawed by the law of nations," 50, too, all commercial contracts, including the raising of money by loan, the building or fitting of yessels, and so forth, are absolutely condemned as immoral in the law of England, and are proscribed by the courts of justice.

The interposition of the Queen's proclamation releved from the terrible proscription, pursuit and punishment thus denounced all who should take the seas in aid of the rebellion against the United States.

punishment thus denounced all who should take the seas in aid of the rebeillon against the United States.

This public act of the government of Great Britain opened to the minds of the British people entirely new relations, political and legal, with the pending hostilities, and was followed by an active, constant and systematic contribution from their inexhaustible financial and commercial resources in supply of the deficiencies of the rebels and in reduction of the disparity of strength between them and their government.

There is definite and unequivocal evidence showing that the powerful and effective contributions of British aid did not spring from the spontaneous and casual motives or impulses of mercantile adventure or cupidity. They were induced, stimulated and directed by official and authentic efforts, in the name and by the authority of the rebel administration, represented by established agents within the territory of Great Britain. It was this system which is justifuserible in the case of the United States as agoivalent to using Great Britain as "the Arsenal, the Navy Yard and the Treasury of the Insurgent Confederates."

If the actual method and agencies of these dis-

Begrited in the case of the United States as Equivalent to using Great Britain as "the Arsenal, the Navy Yard and the Treasury of the Insurgent Confederates."

If the actual method and agencies of these disasters were thus manifest, the magnitude and permanence of the injuries suffered from them by the United States are also indisputable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The course of the public correspondence between the two governments disclosed so wide a difference in the estimates which the two governments placed upon the rights and duties of satisfaction and indemnity for the injuries the United States have suffered, and for which they are demanding redress, as to produce a situation of the greatest gravity and difficulty. The United States have suffered, and for mappealing to the resort by which, as Vattel expressed it, "a nation prosecutes its right by force," yet, unappeased complaints, of the magnitude and severity of those preferred against Great Britain, do not easily pass into oblivion without some form of adjudication.

By amicable negotiations, which have produced the Treaty of Washington, the claims and satisfaction which the United States insist upon and Great Britain contests have been submitted to the award of the tribunals.

From the arrangements of the Treaty it is apparent:—That the claims are all preferred as a nation against a nation; that the authority of the tribunal is absolute and final, and that by force of this treaty the confroversy between the two vations, arising out of the argument contains a converse and object as a maniformal and active the tribunals.

From the arrangements of the Britain, while be forever removed.

The third part of the argument contains a converse of this treaty the confroversy between the two vations, arising out of the conduct of Great Britain, while be forever removed.

The third part of the argument contains a converse of an object and proposed provides a proposed provides and that such acts constituted violations of international obligations. And, in the second place, which, as Vaitel expressed it, our nute ferour by its right by force, "yet unappeared complaints, of the magnitude and severity of cathese preferred lighton without some form of adjudication. By amicoble negotiations, which have produced the magnitude and severity of the magnitude and severity of the severity of the severity of the severity of washington, the call produced the Treaty of Washington, the call made and satisfaction which the United States insist upon and of cathese tribunals.

From the arrangements of the Treaty it is apparent:—That the claims are all preferred as a nation against a nation; that the authority of the tribunals is absolute and final, and that by force of this treaty the controversy between the two visitions, arising out of the conduct of Great Britain, villable forever removed.

The third part of the argument contains a congaver and logical summary of the whole controversy between the two countries. In the first inguives, the United States and the British government was guilty of want of the British government did permit or suffer the use of its ports or waters as the base of navel operations against the United States.

And that such acts constituted violations of international obligations. And, in the second place, that the British government did permit or suffer the use of its ports or waters as the base of navel operations against the United States.

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And that such acts constituted violations of the conditions are respected the United States.

And that provisors of the Condition of

ton. Secondly, alleging as the legal theory that the British government acted in conformity with, and in obedience to, the provisions of the preign Enlistment act, and that the obligations of the British government are to be measured in execution by that act of Parliament. Thirdly, in justification or extenuation of its own impute delinquencies, the British government adduces certain incidental confiderations, derived brom the history and jurisprudence of sundry governments.

British government adduces certain incidental considerations, derived bom "ne history and jurisprudence of sundry go" er.ments.

The counsel of the United States then exhibit to the Tribunal a complete and authentic Palayists of the great body of pertuent proofs, and argue that the decuments annexe, to the case and counter case conclusively establish the main fact of the violation by the British government of the rules of duty stipulated by the Treaty of Washington.

The counsel maintain and undertake to prove that, even if the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act were the limit of the international duties of the British government in the premises, still, on the facts, there was culpable negligence on the part of Great Britain. The British government did not do by way of prevention or repression or punishment all which that act permitted and required.

But the international duties of Great Britain are wholly independent of her own municipal law, and the provisions of the above cited act of Parliament do not rise to the height of the requirements either of the law of nations or of the rules of the Treaty of Washington.

If, as a question of local administration,

of the law of nations or of the rules of the Treaty of Washington.

If, as a question of local administration, that act was deficient in powers, it was the international duty of Great Britain to pass a new act conferring on its Ministers the requisite powers. No constitutional obstacle existed to prevent the enactment of such new act of Parliament; for to affirm the existence of such obstacle would be to deny to Great Britain the capacity and right to subsist in the family of nations as a coequal State.

The British government throughout argues these questions as questions of neutrality. The American counsel deny that they are such. Great Britain had no right to interpose as a professed neutral between her treaty ally and the rebels. The counsel further maintain that the neutrality of a government, as respects two belligerents, is a question of international, not municipal resort. Its legal relations are involved in the question of the rights of peace and war.

To depend upon ponitive municipal laws for

treaty ally and the rebels. The counsel surface maintain that the neutrality of a government, as respects two belligerents, is a question of international not municipal resort. Its legal relations are involved in the question of the rights of peace and war.

To depend upon punitive municipal laws for maintenance of international neutrality is itself neglect of neutral duty, which duty demands preventive interposition on the part of the executive power of the State.

Great Britain, therefore, on the narrow and inadmissible premises of her own defence, was legally responsible to the United States for the acts of the cruisers in question. In vindication of the suggestions in this behalf counsel submit to the consideration of the tribunal appropriate extracts from the great work on "international Law" by Sir Robert Phillimore, of whom it is little to say that, apart from his eminence as a judge and as a statesman, he is factle princeps among the authorities of this class in Great Britain.

Sir Robert Phillimore awers that, so far as foreign States are concerned, the will of the subject is bound up in that of his sovereign.

Now, among the persons who equipped, manned an ancet or cruisers of the Confederace in earth the whole fibries of Great Britain and an earth of the Britain as a right to set up the deficiency of its own municipal law as excuse for the non-performance of international obligations towards a foreign State.

He lays down the rule that a government may by knowledge and sufferance, as well as by direct permission, become responsible for the acts of subjects, including commorant or transient aliens, which it does not prevent from committing injury to a foreign State. This proposition serves to construct the August and the proceeded to develop the nature and basis of the legal theory of the Treaty of Washington.

The Dertended neutral who, as a government, expedites premission may, according to circumstances, convert the august of the legal theory of the Treaty of washington.

The pretended neutral who,

The British Ministers do not scruple to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, whether with or without parliamentary authorization, on occasion of petty acts in case of domestic war: A fortiori they should and may arrest and prevent subjects or commorant foreigners engaged in the commission of acts of foreign war to the prejudice of another government.

Is it possible to deny that British Ministers might as well do this as the Ministers of Switzerland, Italy, Brazil and the United States in like circumstances?

Is it possible to deny that British Ministers might as well do this as the Ministers of Switzerland, Italy, Brazil and the United States in like circumstances?

Has the Queen of England less executive power than the President of the United States?—and if she have less, could not the deficient power be granted by act of Parliament just as readily as similar executive power has been granted to the President of the United States by the'r Congress?

Allusion is made to the celebrated affair so-called Terceira Expedition, and it is proved that what was done then was done simply in virtue of the prerogative power of the Crown.

The affirmative resolution of the British Ministers to call this prerogative power into action for the sole purpose of elevating the rebels of the United States into the dignity of belilgerents, and thus converting piratical cruisers into legitimate cruisers—and the negative resolutions of the British Ministers, in refusing to call into play the prerogative of the Crown, in order to give effect to their own profession of neutrality—these two resolutions rendered it possible, as it would not otherwise have been, for the Confederates to fit out cruisers in British ports, whereupon ensues responsibility of Great Britain for acts of the Confederates.

Part Four treats of miscellaneous considerations, and states that the British case and counter-case are largely occupied with matter, secondary, not to say totally trelevant, in the judgment of the counsel of the United States, but which, being seriously presented by the British government, seem to require attention.

In reference to the British Foreign Enlistment act, and of its value relatively to the similar acts of the United States, but which, being seriously presented by the British government, seem to require attention.

In reference to the British Foreign Enlistment and of the large to the minute, the British government insists that the British act of 1818.

The great difference between the two consists in the cardinal fact that the prevision

are found existing in Russia, in Prussia, in Denmark and in Swedeu.

Hence in all these countries, except Great Britain, the punitive law is a secondary fact, the primary fact being the preventive action of the government. And, therefore, in no other government was the wrong committed of allowing itself, as Lord Russell unequivocally admits, to be subjected to the shame of being the established seat of the military and naval supplies of the Confederates.

In the British case there is an elaborate arraignment of the government of the United States in respect to the manner in which, at various periods of their public history, they have discharged their neutral obligations toward other governments.

Counsel dispute the right of the British government to discuss any such matter before the Tribunal. Great Britain is accused, not only of violation of neutrality, but of permitting or sufering the active complicity of her subjects with the rebels of the United States. It is no answer to this charge to say that, at some time past, the American government was or may have been delinquent toward some other government. Such an answer is not compatible with reason or justice, but is contrary to both. Nothing is or can be on trial before the Tribunal but the conduct of Great Britain. That, and that alone, is submitted by the British gov-

That, and that alone, is submitted by the Treaty of Washington:

Nevertheless, being challenged by the British government, counsel presume to say that the history of the foreign relations of the United States in this respect, if it have any pertinency to the present controversy, has such pertinency to the effect of confirming the theories of public law on which the present reclamations of the United States here stand as maintained in this argument.

Counsel proceed briefly to touch on such incidents of the past history of the United States as are, however illegitimately, brought into question.

A perusal of the documents annexed to the case, it is held, will safisfy the Tribunal of the sincerity and good faith with which the American government executed its municipal laws and discharged its neutral duties.

It is not agreeable to a friend to be compelled to say:—

All his fault; observed
Set in a notebook, learned and conned by rote,
To cast into my teeth.

This the British case does, wantonly, offensively.
If the United States were to scan with like evil eye
every occasion in which Great Britain might seem
to have neglected her duty as a neutral, or to have
violated the rights of neutrals, a fearful list of
charges might be produced.

The fifth part of the argument embraces a statement of general facts pertinent to the inquiry,
both of a general nature and applicable to each
particular cruiser. It is demonstrated that before
the outbreak of the insurrection Her Majesty's government invited the government of the French
Emperor to act jointly in the anticipated rising of
the insurgents; and that before an armed collision
had taken place Her Majesty's government determined to recognize the insurgents as belligerents,
and before it had official information of the steps
which the government of the United States proposed to take for the suppression of the insurrection.

Simultaneously with the foregoing invitation the

posed to take for the suppression of the insurrection.

Simultaneously with the foregoing invitation the French government was invited to obtain from the insurgents certain advantages to British and French commerce. These steps were taken clandestinely, and all these unfriendly acts were supplemented by public speeches made by various immembers of Her Majesty's government at various times, showing the personal sympathies towards the insurgents and the active desire that they should succeed in the attempts to defeat the forces of the United States.

The counsel, therefore, go into the discussion of the questions of fact as to several vessels with the fact uncontroverted that Her Majesty's government and the individual members repeatedly and publicly gave it to be understood that it was neither expected nor desired in the Cabinet that the United States should succeed in averting the destruction of their nationality.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1872.

The Philadelphia Post Office Site. The Commissioners appointed by Secretary Boutwell to select a site for the new Post Office and Court House in Philadelphia have recommended that the University lot on the west side of Ninth, near Chestnut street, be used for that purpose. The bids of the University contain several propositions. The first offers a lot on the west side of Ninth street, with the buildings thereon and adjoining properties, for \$375,000; also a fur-ther lot, with the buildings thereon connecting with the aforesaid property on the south and extending to Chestnut street, with a front on that street of fifty-seven feet one inch, for the sum of \$125,000, or the two properties for \$500,000. Should it be desirable to have the lot to compass the entire Chestnut street front, all the property lying between the University property and Ninth street, together with the buildings thereon, is offered for \$345,333 33. Additional lots on the west, with a front on Chestnut street, are offered for \$75,000, and a lot on the rear thereof for \$5,000. These properties together comprise a front on Chestnut street of 175 feet 9 Inches, and on Ninth street of 378 feet, with the privilege of a six feet alley on the north; and on Chestnut street of forty feet, with a superficial area of 63,960 feet, at a total cost of \$925,333 33, as above stated. This site is recommended by the vestment for the government. The purchase of the property will allow the use of the present Post

Tennessee Congressional Nomination. Roderick R. Butler telegraphed here to-day that he had been nominated for Congress from the First

Tennessee district.

Smuggling by Naval Officers. The practice of naval officers returning from for-eign stations has been to bring home articles withnt reporting them to the Custom officials. The Treasury Department directs that the special agents shall report all attempts of this kind to defraud the revenue, and a fine will be imposed in addition to the amount of duty due on each article. Sales of Military Material.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no sales of military material be made to any party or parties whatever, excepting sales of materials, tores and supplies to officers and soldiers of the army, or to exploring or surveying expeditions authorized by law, or sales of condemned stores or supplies.

Paying the Kentucky War Claim. A Treasury warrant for \$525,228, in settlement of the Kentucky war claim, was transmitted to-day to the Governor of that State.

Cantelope Whiskey. An application has been received at the Internal

Revenue office, from a party in Alabama, requesting to be allowed to manufacture whiskey from cantelopes. He desires to make the article under the exemption allowed fruit distillers, which will, lowever, not be allowed, for the reason that the law recognizes as fruit distillers only those who distil from apples, peaches and grapes.

The Interest on the Ten-forty Bonds. The Treasury Department will, on the 26th of the present month, commence the payment of the in-terest without rebate on the ten-forty bonds due

September 1.
Sunstroke at the Capital. There were four cases of sunstroke in Washing-ton yesterday afternoon, two of which proved fatal.

The Postmaster General has authorized the exension of the mail service on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rallway, from Dayton to Cincinnati, fifty-six miles-the rate not yet fixed. Also on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, from Zanesville to Albany, twenty-three miles, at the rate of \$115,580 per annum. An extension of the mail service is also authorized on the Chicago, Clinton and Dubhque Railroad, from Dubhque to Clinton, lowa.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1872. The United States steamship Shawmut, of the North Atlantic Squadron, has been ordered by the Navy Department to assist in finding and relaying the broken cable between Cuba and Key West. Commander Hatfield and officers of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition have been ordered here to finish the work on the report of operations in that country.

to finish the work on the report of operations in that country.

The Board of Naval Officers, of which Rear Admiral Rogers is President, will convene here on the 2d of September for the examination of officers for promotion.

Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from the South Atlantic fleet, dated at Rio de Janefro, July 24. They contain no information of special importance. The Ticonderoga was at Pernambuco July 16, the Wasp was off Montevideo July 6 and the Lancaster at Rio July 24.

THE BETA THETA PHI COLLEGE.

RICHMOND, Va., August 21, 1872. The thirty-third National Convention of the Beta Theta Phi College Fraternity assembled here to-day. A large number of delegates were present from the South and West, in which sections this fraternity takes a leading rank among the college societies. The Convention's exercises and festivities will continue during the week.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

DATES OF DEFARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.  Stormers   Sails   Destination   Office.			
Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of London Baltic. City of Montreal. Main France Australia Manhattan Jowa Nemesis Republic City of Brussels Columbia Donau Britannia City of New York City of Paris Europa	Aug. 24. Aug. 24. Aug. 28. Aug. 28. Aug. 28. Aug. 31. Aug. 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 4.	Liverpool Liverpool Bremen Havre Glassow Liverpool Glasgow Bremen Liverpool Liverpool Glasgow Bremen Glasgow Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Glasgow Bremen Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Liverpool Glasgow Glasgow	15 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 2 Bowling Green 8 Broadway. 7 Bowling Green 29 Broadway. 7 Bowling Green 19 Broadway. 7 Bowling Green 19 Broadway. 8 Broadway. 15 Broadway. 15 Broadway. 15 Broadway. 15 Broadway. 16 Broadway. 17 Bowling Green 18 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 21, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Stahl, Hamburg, &c-Kun-ardt & Co. p City of Galveston, Jones, New Orleans-C H ekmann. Intelope, Davis, St Croix via Wilmington, Del— s & Co. antina Ansaldo (Ital), Castello, Alloa—A P lincken. Briz Centaur, Stanley, Boston—Thompson & Hunter. Brig Caprera, Blanchard, Bangor—Walsh, Field & Way. Schr Snowflakc (Br), Todd, Queenstown or Falmouth— Schr Snowliake (Br), 100u, Vaccana Gr Bulley.

G F Bulley.

Schr Petronila (Lib), Williams, Monrovia—Yates & Por-

Schr Grasmere (Br), Macomber. Port Spain (Frinidad) sie. Schr Eelipse, Kenniston, Savannah-Overton & Haw-108. Schr M E Byard, Camp, Norfolk, Va—Slaght & Petty. Schr M Munsen, Jr, Dayton, Georgetown, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr E & T Williams (Br), Pitt, Elizabethport—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr B F waite, Aylward, Calais—John Boynton's Son Schr B F Walle, Aylward, Co. & Co. Schr George Gillman, Menaway, New Haven—G F Ply-

ner. Sloop Alchymist, Muller, New Haven—Rackett & Bro. Steemer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia. Steamer Fannie, Penton, Philadelphia. The brig W W Lord (Br), for Kingston, Ja, reported yes-terday, was cleared by 8 de Cordova (not as before).

#### ARRIVALS.

ship Co. Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadeiphia, with mdsc to J Lerillard.
Ship St Olar (NG), Bauer, Havana 9 days. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. ship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadeiphia, with mdsc, to J Lerillard.

Ship St Olas' (NG), Bauer, Havana 9 days, with sugar to Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Turist (Nor), Axelson, Cardiff. 34 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had light winds and calms; has been 25 days west of the Banks; July 13, 1a1 47 13 N, ion 27 39, spoke bark 24 George (of New Bedford), whaler, cruising, six weeks out, and had taken 25 bbls sperm oil. The Batche, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, and the Satistic Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sameland, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sameland, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sameland, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sameland, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sameland, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, with sugar, &c. to Grassell, Sawyer, Havana 9 days, With coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with coffee to Ely & Go; vesser, Rio Janeiro, &f. days, with sugar and molasses to L, Wa & P. Amstrong, Sameland, Sameland,

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endeces, Providence.
Schr Marion Draper, Meady, Gardner, Me, 10 days, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr E W Day, Clark, Bangor 7 days, with lumber to master. Is bound to New Brunswick.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.
Schr Almeda, Rene, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber.
Schr Zampa, Jewett, St John, NB. for New York, with unber.
Schr John Comstock, Brown, Georges Banks for New York, with fish to Comstock & Co.
Schr Avon Kingsland, Murphy, Seal Island for New York, with fish to order.
Schr Margaret Rheinhart, Braisher, Providence for New York

order. Schr Pianet, Pratt, Rockland for New York, with lime Schr Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland for New York, with lime to master. Schr Jacob Raymond, Brown, New Haven for New me to erder.
Schr T P Abel, Fowler, Providence for New York.
Schr Josephine, Foster, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann T Safford, New Haven for Port Johnson,
Schr Texas, Chamberlain, New London for New York.
Schr R H Daly, Clark, Providence for New York.
Schr Barah Laverne, Averiil, Somerset for New York.
Schr Benjamin F Strong, Grady, Providence for New York.

Schr Martha P King, Bliven, Boston for New York. Schr Emily A Staples, Staples, Part Jefferson for New York.
Schr Nausett, Gorman, Newport for New York.
Schr Harriet Gardiner, Miller, Providence for New Schr Express, Lacy, Providence for New York. Schr Hesperus, Comery, Rockport for New York, with Schr Hesperus, Comery, Rockport for New York, with stone to order. Schr Chief, Smith, Norwich for New York. Schr Wm H Gessner, Abrams, Providence for Elizabeth-

Schr Mail, Linscott, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to C B Holyoke & Co.
Schr Loduskia, Means, Warren for New York.
Schr Magellan, Haggerty, Boston for New York.
Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, New Bedford for New Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Henry B, Lubec for New York.
Schr Henry B, Lubec for New York.
Schr Neptune, Clark, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Anna B Jacobs, Hamilton, Plymouth for New Yorh, with lumber to order.
Schr Spartel, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Schlie Carr, Driscol, Fall River for New York.
Schr R S Dean, Macomber, Taunton for New York.
Schr R Benzietta, Grindell, New Haven for New York.
Schr E Glover, Higgins, Providence for New York.
Schr Annie Chase. Recbe, Greenport for New York.
Schr Annie Chase. Recbe, Greenport for New York.
Schr R J Leach, Pendleton, Fawtucket for New York.
Schr Ralen Yding, Young, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Earl, Cunningham, Ellsworth for Rondout.
Schr Radiord, Hall, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 47, Stack, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Reading RR No 4, Stack, Forthand for Philadel-phia.
Schr Mary Tice, Dunham, New Haven for New York, Schr Charles F Rogers, Mayo, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Wannsutta, Fish. New York for New Bedford.
Schr C C Smith, Sadher, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr George A Dovale, Homan, Philadelphia for Provi-dence.

Section of the Control of the Contro ord.

Schr E & J Oakley, Newman, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Frank Morris, Wood, PortJohnson for Saco.

Schr Barah Lyle, Purves, New York for Providence.

Schr Wm Sanford, South Amboy for Wareham.

Schr Benjamin English, Chase, PortJohnson for Somrest.

Schr Benjamin English, Chase, Fort Johnson for Som crest.

Schr Helen Mar, Ward. Hoboken for Lynn.

Schr Z L Adams, Nickerson, New York for Boston.

Schr J R McFee, Farren, New York for New Haven.

Schr Litzlie Lee, Smith, New York for Relfast.

Schr Freedom (Br), King, New York for Boston.

Schr Kate Clifford, Bagley, New York for Boston.

Schr Kate Clifford, Bagley, New York for Boston.

Schr Angeline, Robinson, New York for Stonington.

Schr Blephen Taber, Cox. Albany for Glen Cove.

Schr Helen F, Dunn, New York for Saybrook.

Schr Helen F, Dunn, New York for Saybrook.

Schr Daniel Russell, Ferris, Hoboken for Hartford.

Schr Vandervoort, Kelly, Elizabethport for Newport.

Brig "Malieca," from Port au Prince. Brig John Walters, 3 days from Hampton Roads.

# SAILED. Steamships Scotia, for Liverpool; Wisconsin, do; Hansa, Bremen; Foliux, Rotterdam; City of Guiveston, New Orleans; South Carolina, Charleston; bark Seraina Condor, Falmouth.

Wind at sunset S, light. Marine Disasters.

Marine Disasters.

Saip Aracana (Br), Jago, at Acapulco 29th ult from Cardiff, had to throw some 60 tons of coal overboard, and one of the seamen died on the passage.

Barr Severn (Br), Hastings, from Newcastle, E, for San Francisco, was spoken on the 30th of May, in lat-49 S, lon-85-39 W? with loss of foremast, part of mainmast, and galley and boats gone. Had thrown overboard about half her cargo. Would try to reach Valparaiso.

Barr Naomi (Br), from Bay of Islands, in going into the dock at New Bedford 19th, ran into Rotch's South wharf, damaging her stem and port bow.

Berr Edward Linister, formerly reported sunk in New Haven hapbor on the morning of the 17th Inst, has been raised and lowed to the flate sear Canal Reliroad Wharf.

Schr Black Diamond, Goldsmith, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal, while passing through field Gate 18th inst, struck on the North Brother, and subsequently sunk at Gollege Point, alongside the wharf, in 12 feet of water. Her cargo will probably be soid there as she lies, and the vessel raised and repaired.

Schr Agrist left Baltimore Aug 7 for Georgetown, DC.

four, before reported as having struck on Split Rock, arrived at SI John Aug 19, PM, full of water.

STRAMEN NEW ENGLAND—A despatch from Eastport states that the steamer New England is right side by. The plans which have been maturing for some days to turn the wreck over were completed Friday, and she was turned over that night at high water. The walking beam is gone and the upper works badly damaged.

Calais, Angust 16—Schr Gamecock, loaded with lumber, ran sahore at Red Boach last Tueslay, and sustained such injuries that it was found necessary to few her back to Calais for ropairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 12—Steamer Santa Cruz, hence this Fran collided with sohr Jas Townsend, damaging steamer's eduwater and started her leaking, compelling her to return for repairs.

We are indebted to Purser Magna, of the steamship Crescent City, from Havaua, for the prompt detivery of our files and despatches.

Notics to Coassing vessels lying on the North River are

Commissioner E H Martin, has been established at 149
West st, corner of Barclay, to facilitate the shipping and
paying of the crews, according to requirement of the act
of Congress, June 6, 1872. US Shipping Commissioner.

LAUNCHED—At Bucksport, Me, Aug 19, from the yard of
Beasley & Co, one of their best built vessols, a schooner
of 227 fons, old measurement, called the G L Bradley, and
owned by S P Hail, Stephen Chipman, G L Bradley, Jos
G Stover, W Beasley and others, and to be sailed by Capt
S Chipman.

### See port arrivals.

Ship Lillian (Br), Capstick, from Newport, E, for Boston, July 25, lat 49 01, lon 12 10.

Bark Severn (Br), Hastings, from Newcastle, E, for San Francisco, May 39, lat 49 8, lon 83 39 (see Disasters).

Bark Sabra Moses (Br), from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, Aug 19, lat 59 50, lon 73 15 (by pilot boat Fannic, No 73).

Brig Reaper, Aug 20, nothing further.
Wherry Red, White and Blue, from Gloucester for New York, round Cape Cod, 18 days out, rowing all the way, tag 25, 9:40 AM, off Hammonaset Point, Long Island ound.

ACAPULCO, July 28-Arrived, bark Sauvegarde (Br), Service, Belfasti 29th, ship Aracano (Br), Ago, Cardiff Banss, Aug 21-Arrived, steamship Washington, Roussan, New York for Havre.

Boxar, Aug 6-Salled previous, ship Winged Hunter,

BOMBAY, Aug 9—Sailed previous, ship Wluged Hunter, Panno,—
BURNOS AYBES, July 18—In port barks Philena, Chase, for Boston; Susan M (Br), Wade, une; Jupiter (NG), Lietke, do; brig Valero (Br), Murray, do.
BARRADORS, Aug 2—Arrived, brig Thomas Walters (Br), Robinsoh, Norfolk (and sailed 9th for Turks Island); 4th, schr Julis D (Br), Bergman, New York (and sailed 9th for Maraeaibo); 8th, bark Sea Queen (Br), Rio Janeiro for New York (put in for water and provisions).

Sailed Aug 1, brig Robin (Br), Abier, Porto Rico, In port Aug 10, barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, from New York, arrived July 30; Jas L Pendergast (Br), Bates, from Maranham, arrived 9th; Abdel-Kader, Barrow, from Boston, arrived July 30; brigs 8 C Wright, Walker, from Bolitimore, strived 4th; Little Fury (Bryman, from Awrived 7th; Little Fury (Bryman, from Mew York, arrived 9th; Lehrs Impulse, Curtis, from do, arrived 7th; Little Fury (Bryman, from Mew York, arrived 9th; Lehrs Impulse, Curtis, from do, arrived 7th; Little Fury (Bryman, from Mew York, arrived 9th; Lehrs Impulse, Curtis, from do, arrived 7th; Little Fury (Bryman, from Go, Arrived, brig Sbotland, Cook, Charleston, Aug 15—Arrived, brig Sbotland, Cook, Charleston, Curtis Grand Arrived, brig Markh & Barre Ber.

CARDENAS, Aug 15—Arrived, brig Sbotland, Cook, Charleston.
CIENPURGOS, Aug 2—Arrived, brig Martha A Berry, Berry, Machias.
Salied 8th, brig Kedusa (Br), Wilkie, Wilmington, NC.
Cow Bay, CB, Aug 20—In port brig Maria Wheeler, for Caledonia, to load for New York.
DEMARARA, Aug 7—In port, bark Josephine (Br), for Lewes, Del; brigs Slias N Martin, Hatch, from and for New York, arrived 5th; Eliza Thompson, Bates, and Annie Gardner, Hatch, from and for do, arrived 5th; Salvador Segundo, Portlencourt, for Philadelphia; J. Weish, Jr, Vanselow, from do, arrived July 80; Mary (Br), Nickerson, from New York, arrived 4ug 1; Madonna, Jordan, from St Marys, Ga, arrived 5th; Mississippi (Br), Merchant, from Baltimore, arrived 5th; Hississippi (Br), Brown, from Boston. from Boston.

Gibgonyi, Aug 1—Sailed, bark Ninfa Tagliava (Ital),
Baidi, Providence, RI,
Guanatoure, July 39—Arrived, brig W N Z (Br), Acker,
New York; 31st, schr Tropic Bird (Br), Wood, Georgetown, SC ed Aug 4, brig Princess Beatrice (Br), Simmons,

Sailed Aug 4, brig Princess Beatrice (Br), Simmons, New York, Aug 15—Arrived, brig Gipsey Queen, Stover, St. John, NB; 16th, bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, New York; schr M E Gray, Conklin, Baltimore.
Sailed 14th, steamship Marparet, Baker, New Orleans; 15th, barks Zanibeze (Br), Buchauan, New York; Charles (Fr), Lemaitre, Pensacola; Eliza Thornton (Br), Grahaus, Falmouth, E.
In port 17th, ship Jennie Eastman, Herbert, for New York; barks Monitor, Faton; Enrique (Arg), Orcuit; Trelawny (Br), Girtrig, and Elbe, Peterson, for do; Lizzle, Walton, for north of Hatteras; Carlbon, Bibber; W E Anderson, Brandt, and Fremont, Small, unc; brigs Somerset (Br), McBride, for New York; Captera, Pendleton, for north of Hatteras; Saml Lindsey, Bradford; NA Williams, Dernier, and Havana, Bennit, unc; schrs Louisa Williston, Estival; United States, Bennett; Geo Peabody, White, and Silver Star, Smith, unc. HAMPAX, Aug 19—Arrived, 5.

Baltimore.

Salied 20th, yacht Tarolinta, New York.

Liverroot. Aug 29—Arrived, steamship City of New
York (Br., Jones, New York (not City of Brooklyn).

Also arrived 21st. steamships Hipparchus (Br.), Markwell. New York; Caspian (Br.), Eitchie, Baltimore via

York (Br), Jones, New York (not City of Brooklyn).
Also arrived 21st. steamships Hipparchus (Br), Markwell. New York; Caspian (Br), Ritchie, Baltimore via Halifax.

Mayaguez—Sailed Aug 3, schr Åriel (Br), for Boston; 8th, brig Oriana (Br), Doane, New York.

In port Aug 10, brigs Tula, Reed, from Machias, diag; Rising Sun, Griffin, for New Haven; Leonard Myers, Hicks, for Lewes, Del; Robin (Br), Ahler, for Baltimore; schr Nellie, Orcutt, for New York, ldg sugar.

Mayanas, Aug 15—Sailed, bark Jane Adeline, Boyd, Philadelphia; Brilliant, Johnson, north of Hatteras.

Prinamanco, July 16—Arrived, bark Wavelet (Br), Christopherson, New York.
Sailed July 20, brig Amor (NG), Platz, Montreal.

Para, Aug 5—Arrived prior, schrs Chas E Moody, Abbott, and Gersh Banker, Dickson, New York.

Pont Saile, Aug 5—Arrived prior, schrs Chas E Moody, Abbott, and Gersh Banker, Dickson, New York.

Pont Saile, Gladiateur (Br), Lennon, Baltimore.

In port Aug 8, bark Kohinor (Br), Cooper, for New York; brig Ida Vail (Br), Gamage, for do.

Pooce, July 28—Arrived, brigs Rising Sun, Griffing, New Hawen (and sailed prior to Aug 10 for Mayaguez to complete Idg for New Haven), Gibara (Br), from Portland (and sailed prior to Aug 10 for Turks Island); Aug 1, Italia (Br), Roberts, Baltimore (and sailed prior to Aug 10 for Turks Island); Aug 1, Italia (Br), Roberts, Baltimore (and sailed prior to Aug 10, for Furnica Island); Aug 1, Italia (Br), Roberts, Baltimore (and sailed prior to Aug 10, for Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Mary (Br), for Portland; Schr Armada (Br), do and Baltimore; Ma Machias, arrived July 23, for New York, ldg: scilve: C. A. Farnsworth (Br), Benson, from and for New York, arrived July 30, idg: Adah (Br), from Clementsport, arrived July 30, for United States, wig.

KIO JANKHRO, July 24—Cleared, brig Mystic (Br), Peak, Galveston (with 3500 bags coffee),

SOUTHAMFTON, Aug 1—Arrived, steamship Deutschland (KG), Neynaber, New York for Bremen.

SAN BLAS, WCM, July 2—In port brig Zaragaza (Mex), for San Francisco, to sail in Squys brig Zaragaza (Mex), Sanyos, July 23—In port brig Giulia (Ital), for Hampton Ronds, Idg (with 4500 bags coffee); schr Esperanca (NG), for do do (with 2200 do).

NY THOMAS, Aug 13—In port brig G M Jones (Br), Dean, for Mavaguez, to load stuar for New York, at 460.

SP Fisher, Mart, July 23—Arrived, schr Ann & Susan, Podger, Wilmington, NC; 29th, brig Sarah A. Holbrook (Dan), Tuthill, New York; Aug 3, Marguerite (Fr), Olivier, Juny 4 Mc 5, Schr Laura A. Webb, Hatch, from New New

ier, do.
In port, Aug 5, schr Laura A Webb, Hatch, from New York, arrived 2d for St Martins, to load for New York, Sr Jouss, PR-Arrived Aug 5, brigs Chattanooga, Fry. Baltimore; 6th, Chas A Hoard (Br), Messenger, New York. TRINDAD, Aug 13—Salled, brig Etta, Whittemore, Falmouth, E. mouth E. VI. Aug II—Salled, ship Rock Light (Br). Johnson, Callao.
In the roads 11th, ship Pudsey Dawson (Br), Coole, for London. wtg wind.

American Ports. ALEXANDRIA, Aug 20-Arrived, schr Chas Morrison. Soston.
Sailed—Schrs Emma F Hart, for Boston; W L Bradley,

Sailed—Schrs Emma F Hart, for Boston; W I Bradley, do. BOSTON, Aug 20—Arrived, bark J A Brown, Greenish, Port Elizabeth, CGH, schrs Joseph W Fish, Williams, Alexandria, Va; L & D Fisk, Baker, Alexandria; William H Thers, Gifford, Philadelphia; Charles E Faige, Grace, do: J B Clayton, Champion, do: Idzzie H Hickman, Robinson, do: Mary E Smith, Green, do: Matquazs, Braydon, Elizabethport: Quoddy, Faming, Fort Johnson; William Peim, Cook, do; Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Hobokeh. don, Elizabethport: Quoddy, Fauning, Port Johnson: William Penn, Cook, do; Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Hobeken, Brig Isadora, from West Indies (at quarantine). Obeken, Brig Isadora, from West Indies (at quarantine). Obeared—Sicamships Seminole, Matthews, Savannah; McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; barks Queen of the South (87), Gusswell, London; Lizzie Morrow (Fr.), Jackson, Baltimore; Jennie Cushman, Smalley, Cape de Verds and a market; brigs Ida C (Br.), Williams, Wilmington, NC; Sehma, Richardson, St John, NB.

Sailed—Steamers McClellan and Hecla; barks C Geddie, Tamaro, Daring, Elliot Ritchie and Margaret S Wier.

2ist—Arrived, ship Sea Gull, Pluamer, Acera; brig Brundenel (Br.), Parrer, Clasgow.

Also arrived 21st, bark Conquest, New Orleans; brig Dirigo, Philadelphia.

EALTIMORE, Aug 20—Cleared, bark Rialto (Br.), Helst, Aspinwall; brigs Glance (Br.), Darrell, West Indies; Mattie B Russell, York, Fortland; schr Mary J Fisher, Lawrence, New Fedford.

Sailed—Bark Tillid, Belfast, I, in tow.

Bakuchen and Barks and Bartived, brig Mary E Thompson, Hoboken; Fondel Chia; schrs Lizzie L Mills, Armstrong, Lavander, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Ang 13—Arrived, bark Georgian, Mann, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Aug IS—AITIVES, DATA GEOFFIAM, MAINI, Liverpool.
Sailed 17th, schr M M Pote, Roberts, Beston.
ZOth—Arrived, steamer J W Allison, New York.
CALAIS, Aug IS—Cleared, schr Kate Poster, Herradon,

CALAIS, Aug 15—Cleared, schr Kate Poster, Herraden, New York.

18th—Cleared, schrs Crescent Lodge, Hatch. New York; Snow Squail, Korton, Washington, DC; Jennie Pike, Robdins, Philadelphia; W R Sawyer, Sawyer, New York, ELIZABETHFORT, Aug 19—Arrived, schrs North Pachile, Faton, Frovidence; Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport; Staten Islander, Hammond, do; J B Williams, Williams, Hartford,
Sailed—Schrs Highlander, Turner, Boston; North Pachile, Eaton, Providence; J G Pierson, Motf. North Pachile, Eaton, Providence; J G Pierson, Motf. Norwalk; L Sturtevant, Cruise, New York.

FORTRESS MONDOE, Aug 21.—Passed in, bark Ganger Rolf (Nor), Evenson, Ardrossan for Ballimore.

Passed ceul—Barks Gargen Loreksen, for Belfast; Wild Gazelle, for Montevideo; brigs Ysadore Rionds, for Hallifax; Harry Stewart, for Pernambucc; John Sanderson, for St Johns, PR.

FALL RIVER, Aug 19—Sailed, schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Aug 18—Sailed, schengship City of Austin, Philadelphia. GALVESTON, Aug 18—Salled, steamship City of Austin, Evans, New York, GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 18—Sailed, schr Henry Allen, Evans, New York,
GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 18—Sailed, schr Henry Allen,
Tatem, New Bedford.

19th—Arrived, schrs Louic A Van Brunt, New York; R
Vaux, Barrett, Philadelphia; Z Steelman, \*Price, and M
Haley, Italey, do.

LUBEC, Aug 18—Arrived, schrs Mary F Pike, 'Good,
Perry for New York; L A Johnson, Mailman, St John,
NB, for Philadelphia.

MOBILE. Aug 17—Arrived, bark Restless, Boomer, Boston; brigs Aquidneck, Bigley, and A J Ross, Wyman.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 17—Arrived, by Zepbyr, Swedtser, Newport, W. Below, ship Caledonia, Weeks, from
Newport; barks Arlington, Costello, from do; Guiona,
Smith, from Sunderland.

Southwast Pass, Aug 17, 6 PM—Arrived, bark Windermere, Youman, Cardiff; schr Eina, Pizzate, Ruatan,
Sailed—Steamship St Louis; bark Lincoln.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug 19—Arrived, schrs Eunice P
Newoomb, Daniels, Hobeken; Hattie E Smith, Brown,
New York. GETOWN, DC, Aug 18-Sailed, schr Henry Allen, New York.

NEWPORT, Aug 19, PM-Arrived, schrs R B Smith.
Nickerson, New York; Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland tor
Philadelphia; L. martine, Gurney, Warsham for New
York; S Sash, Orr, Bowdolnham, Mc, for do; C C Smith.

Philadelphia: B Bradley, Mulligan, and J S Terry, Raynor, New York.

RICHMOND, Ang 19—Arrived, steamer Old Dominion,
Bourne, New York; bark Zennia (Br), Kavanagh, Liverpool via City Fohn.

EAN FRANCISCO, Aug 13—Arrived, steamship Montann, Aolan, Panama.

Cleared—Ship Hamilton, Small, Liverpool; barks Martha Rideout, Malgrum, Fort Townsend; St Pierre (Fr),
Sallaberry, Livespool.

Salled—Ship Humboldt, Drummond, Liverpool; barks
Atalanta, Avery, Sydney; Milan, Snow, Port Gamble;
Webfoot, Gage, Astoria.

SEATTLE, Aug 12—Arrived, bark Powhattan, Blackstone, San Francisco. tone, San Francisco. Sailed 8th, bark Scotland, Wiley, San Francisco. SAN PEDRO, Aug 12—Arrived, bark Monitor, Er

ton for Albany; Natad Queen, Chase, Fall

Humboldt.

SAVANNAH, Aug 17—Cleared, schr Anna Sims, Rogerson, Matanzas.

Zist—Salied, steamship Huntsville, Crowell, New York, Salied, May 19—Arrived, schrs Isaac Rich, Bryant; Hero, Pratt, and J. W Roberts, Thompson, New York, Cleared—Bark Union, Renault, Protou.

VINEYARD HAVEN, August 20—Arrived, schrs J. B. Knowles, Fort Johnson for Addison; Coral, de for Lynn; Sarah B. Hoboken for Machias; S. V. W Simmons, Philadelphia for do; Roger Drury, Charleston for do; Lodowick Bill, Clinton Foint for Plymouth; Arlel, Elizabethport for Salem; Mary Jane, do for Gardiner; R. J. Leonard, New York for Hairax; Charles McCarthy, Boston for Philadelphia (and salled); Tennessec, Vinal Haven for New York, Schrs Cabot, Rondout for Boaton; Juliet, Elizabethport for Fortsmouth; Swallow, Calais for Baltimore.

Salled—Schr Cabot.

WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 19—Cleared, schr Seguin, Rogers, Bath, Mo.

WESTPORT POINT, Aug 18—Arrived, schr B P Church, Gifford, New York (and salled); Zhorka, Means, New York.

18th—Salled, schrs A C Noyes, Baker, Philadelphia; I H. WARKEN, Aug 11-Saines, Schen, Philadelphia; I H York.

18th-Sailed, schrs A C Noyes, Baker, Philadelphia; I H Wainwright, Abrams, and A F Kindburg, Thomas, det Scud, Allen, Trenton.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. Adjoining the village of Corona, formerly West affords a fine opportunity to invest money and OWN YOUR HOME.

The prices are as follows:—
Corner Lots, \$500; all others, \$400, on Hitchcock's popular plan,
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TEN DOLLAR MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,
WITHOUT INTEREST.

You can now choose Lots near the depot, and by going SECURE THE CHOICEST. Now in progress are SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS,

SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS,
among which are a magnificent depot, a pretty public
schoulhouse, with fine shade trees and elegant
shrubbery for every to, without extra cost.
Around each block will be laid the
ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENT,
such as on the Battery and Madison-square, New York,
with splendid terraces and drives.

Is situated on the new line of railroad between Hup-ter's Point and Flushing, with a fine depot on the prop-erty, adjoining the prosperous village of Corona, which has a population of over 1,000, with churches, schools, factories, workshops, post office and stores aiding its rapid growth—where aiready 2,500 lots have been sold to persons mostly engaged in business (mechanical and otherwise) in New York city. Half a mile distant from the village of Newtown, and but one mile from Flushing. otherwise) in New York city. Half a mile distant from the village of Newbown, and but one mile from Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants. Only 45 minutes by steam from the New York City Hall, via James slip ferry, and but 22 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, New York, with commutation for both railroad and ferry costing but 349 per year, or 10½ cents a trip. This favorite Park affords an opportunity for residence and daily attention to business unsurpassed within the suburbs of New York. Located on remarkably high ground, gently undulating and slop-field the property of the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound and high production of the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound and high production of the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound and high production of the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward of the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into the sound ward to Mill Creek, which ward to Mill Creek, which

land avenues a broad expanse of varied scenery is presented to the eye, and for miles the adjacent villages attract attention.

Until quite recently the beauties of Long Island have been comparatively unknown to most of New York city's been comparatively unknown to most of New York city's considered that the constant of the constant

(companies now chartered), Corona, with the rest of the township of Newtown, will soon be a ward of the city of New York.

Corona Park has a dock upon which to land coal and building materials brought from the Sound. Boating and Fishing can be enjoyed by its population, while the celebrated "Shady Lake Farm," adjeining, will afford choice vegetables and its lake splendid ice for Summer use. It is well conceded that the nearer to New York the faster will be the increase in the value of property; also, that it is better to pay a fair price for improved property also, that it is better to pay a fair price for improved property as which soon will amount to more than the necessary outlay for land which will constantly increase in value from its nearness to the great metropolis.

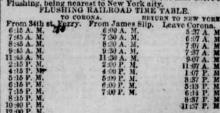
In couclision, attention is called to the fact that the undersigned resides at Corona and is largely interested in its prosperity. Having devoted several years past to the establishment of villages for the benefit of persons possessing but moderate means (which inaugurated the Fionoccular of the course of the property of the proper

Persons in the lower part of New York city can go to Corona by the James Silp ferry boats, foot of Chambers street, East River, which connect with the Flushing cars at the left of the ferry house at Hunter's Point each day (excepting Sundays), and Sunsays and other days from foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, which will be more convenient for uptown residents. The land office at Corona is opposite the railroad depot, and open daily from 7½ A. M. until 6 P. M., with attendants to show visitors the lots, free of charge. Corona is one naise short of Flushing, being nearest to New York nity.

FLUSHING RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TO CORONA.

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Sunday Trains—Take Thirty fourth street ferry only, at 9:20 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:50 P. M., or 5:15 P. M., and return at 8:50 A. M., 10:32 A. M., 11:32 A.

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